

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

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Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

United Church

Empress—
Sunday School, 2:00 p.m.
Evening Service, 7:30 p.m.
Rev. A. J. Law, B.A., Pastor

Canadian Egg Incubator Capacity

Few people realize the extent of the capacity of commercial egg incubators in Canada. It is estimated to be between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 eggs. These incubators are filled three or four times, sometimes often, during the season. At least 36,000,000 million eggs, or the equivalent of 100,000 cases, or 220 cars of eggs, are withdrawn each spring of an average year for use in commercial hatcheries alone, not to mention the large quantity used in smaller incubators and under hens at home. This is a development of the last few years, and, as the Dominion Department of Agriculture Egg and Poultry Market Review points out, it is just possible that the return of at least one setting of all incubators to general market channels during the months of late May, June and early July has more effect than is generally recognized in disturbing the market at that time, causing a slow untended situation and occasioning more movement into storage in July than would otherwise be the case.

Social Credit Meeting

A meeting of the Social Credit Group was held in the school room of the United Church on Tuesday evening. There was a very good attendance present, including a fair sprinkling of visitors from outside. Minutes of previous meeting, which dealt mostly with the taking of the straw vote here and at points west, were passed as read. Mr. Losh was instructor for the evening. He dealt with various matters concerning finance, currency and credit. Few questions were asked. Mr. Losh was appointed as delegate to the Calgary conference, he to stand one-third of the expense. A successful meeting adjourned at 8:45 p.m.

Tar Refining Plant

Rich tar sand deposits at Fort McMurray, N.W.T., are to be tapped with the erection of a \$250,000 separation plant and refinery at the northern town under a new contract of Max W. Ball, Denver, Colo., and Toronto petroleum engineer, and the Canadian government. Granted exclusive rights for the period of three years in the Horse River federal reserve near Fort McMurray, Mr. Ball is to erect in that area a plant capable of separating 250 tons of bituminous sands daily. This plant is to be fully completed and ready for operation by Sept., 1936.

Former Expressite in Auto Collision on Way to Hospital

[The following is taken from the Calgary Herald, March 8, 'George' (S. T.) Leach with his wife and family, were residents of this town previous to moving to Calgary. The sympathy of citizens is extended to the bereaved members of the family, also deplored is the distressing accident which preceded the death of Mr. Leach.]

Four residents of the city suffered minor injuries, when a sedan driven by Rene Tuilgoet, 233 Twenty first avenue northwest, proceeding south on Centre street, was in collision with a Starr's ambulance, taking Samuel T. Leach, 64 years of age to the General hospital, as the ambulance was proceeding east along sixteenth avenue north about 7:45 o'clock this morning (March 8).

Mr. Leach, suffering from hardening of the arteries, died in the General hospital about 10 o'clock this morning. He had suffered convulsion during the night, the Herald learned from Dr. R. R. Hughes, who had been attending him for some time for the arterial condition, and who ordered an ambulance to take him to hospital earlier this morning. Leach was in a critical condition, he said, and he held little hope for his recovery when he ordered him to the hospital. Death followed a brain hemorrhage.

Mrs. Leach and her daughter were in the ambulance accompanying Mr. Leach to hospital with E. Vine, driver of the ambulance. Blight, received his injuries, a scalp laceration and bruises to the body, when the Tuilgoet car, containing Tuilgoet, John Mattindale, 237 Twenty first Avenue northwest, and Tuilgoet's two daughters, Leach and Annie, were pushed to the southeast corner of the intersection and careened into a service station plot, where Blight was in conversation with William Paul, operator of the station.

Mrs. Leach sustained bruises and Miss Leach minor head injuries, Tuilgoet suffered a cut finger. Both car and ambulance were badly damaged.

OBITUARY

Samuel T. Leach, 64 years of age, who died in the general hospital, Calgary, Friday morning from a brain hemorrhage, attributed to an arterial condition, was a carpenter by trade, and had resided in Calgary for 13 years. He was born in Weston, Ont.

Surviving are his wife, four daughters, Mrs. W. M. Groatley, Mrs. E. J. Goodwin and Irene and Valma, all in Calgary; a brother, Richard, in Ontario, and three sisters, Mrs. J. Burgess and Mrs. T. Harkin, in Coppercliff, Ont., and Mrs. C. Eddie, in Aylmer, Que.

Following an inquest Monday evening at 8 o'clock, funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Foster and Foster funeral home and burial will follow in the Burnside cemetery.

It is stated that Major C. H. Douglas, expounder of the Douglas Social Credit Plan, is becoming unable to be in Alberta previous to mid-May. Providing he make the trip his fee is \$3000.00 payable in advance.

The rink skipped by J. Rouch won the C.G.I.T. bonspiel.

Ottawa

March 7th, 1935

Mr. Bennett has been away from the House for ten days and little progress has been made. Most of the new legislation stands in his name on the Order Paper and, in consequence, no one else knows the details or can pilot it through the House. A few changes are being made in the Farmer's Creditors Arrangement Act. There are about 782,000 farmers in Canada and, in the few months since this Act was proclaimed, more than 7,000 have applied to have their indebtedness writ ten down. I am sure the Minister about the position of the Preferred Creditor, i.e. the creditor or company that had a secured claim against the assets of any farmer who had applied to come under this Act. He said that about 15,000 of the farmers had the power to cut down his claim. The Board could reduce a first mortgage or make any arrangement they saw fit regarding taxes or any other debts. A farmer who wished to have his debts adjusted must first apply to the Commissioner and there is one appointed in every Judicial District. Then a meeting is arranged of the creditors and the whole situation as regards the farmers' assets, liabilities, prospects and record is set forth. If a compromise can be arranged that is the end of it for the time. If an agreement cannot be made then the members of the Board of Review examine the case and they have wide powers and their decision is final. As a condition to this Act there is the Farm Loan Act. It may not always work out, but it is a general way anticipated that when a final write down is made that the farmer will be able to borrow the amount given in settlement of his debts from the Farm Loan Board. This was the intention of the Government as it was realized that the creditors would take less if it was coming in cash.

On Wednesday, the Minister of Railways asked for \$200,000 to encourage the Tourist Trade. All afternoon members told of beauty spots in their own constituencies. The lofty Rocky mountains were compared with Switzerland. The highlands of Ontario were spoken of in a relative. New Brunswick had its Salmon Fishing and Moose Hunting. Nova Scotia was pictured as a paradise on earth and Toronto's Winter Fair and Jack Miner's Bird Sanctuary were described in glowing terms.

To Build Sugar Refinery

The Rogers Sugar Company are reported to be undertaking the building of another sugar factory, in addition to their Raymond plant, at Lethbridge. Utah interests desired also to erect a factory near Lethbridge, but it involved a guarantee of \$400,000 from the government of Alberta; the Rogers interests asked for no guarantee. The cost of the new plant will be \$1,000,000.

Federal Control of Currency For U.S. Is Announced

Washington, March 11.—In one of the most important monetary news since the devaluation of the dollar the treasury revealed plans today to concentrate control of currency in the federal government. A plan to strip national banks of their power to issue money and call in national bank notes to be replaced by federal reserve notes was announced by Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge. The federal government as a part of the programme will draw on its gold devaluation profits to retire \$74,325,630 of the national debt. This will save the government \$15,900,000 annually in interest. The new federal reserve notes

In 1925, American Tourists spent 300 million dollars in Canada and, last year, about 140 millions. The Minister will use the money for advertising in American magazines and papers. He urged Canadian officials to be polite and not officious, Canadian hotelmen to be fair in their prices and Canadian people to be helpful and welcoming to the visiting tourists. The director of the Travel Bureau, Mr. Dolan, is also making plans to preserve the supply of fish and wild game and to encourage the Big Game Hunters.

Sincerely,
F. W. Gershaw.

St. Mary's Anglican Church

Sunday, March 17th—11.00 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Wednesday, March 20th—7.30 p.m. Evensong and Address.

During Lent the weeknight Addresses will deal with the History of the Church. A hearty invitation is extended to everyone to attend these midweek services.
J. S. Parke
Vicar.

Snow Is Disappearing

A warm sunshine Tuesday and chinook wind following on Wednesday, caused considerable change in the snow and has diminishing the big drifts. The mild weather has held and the streets are now water-logged.

Townsend Plan Passes Californian House

The Townsend plan is reported to have passed the Californian House by a vote of 61 to 15.

will be backed by gold of not less than 40 per cent of their face value. The national bank notes to be called in this summer are backed 100 per cent by government bonds pledged with the treasury by the issuing banks.

The immediate effect will be simplification of the nation's currency system and vesting in the treasury and federal reserve banks all authority to issue money in the United States.

By calling the circulation privilege bonds and allowing this privilege on other bonds to expire in July national banks will be deprived of the right to issue money, a practice they have engaged in profitably since civil war days.

The plan was said to carry definite monetary inflation implications in that it represents a spending of the governments gold profit and widens the gold base to support potential currency expansion.

Boy Scouts' Campaign



League of Nations. "They say I've got no army but why should I want one with this arrow?" (By courtesy of Penak)

His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, challenged Canadian Boy Scout leaders to celebrate the coming visit to Canada this spring of the World Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, by initiating a drive to increase the ranks of Canadian Scouts from 65,000 to 100,000, thus extending the benefits of Scouting to hundreds of Canadian communities now without an organized programme of any kind for their boys. The Scout movement as a whole accepted the challenge, but expansion demands

more trained leaders and more field work. To ensure the success of the enterprise and finance the Scout movement in Canada for the next five years, a campaign to raise \$200,000 was inaugurated with a nation-wide appeal on February 10th by E. W. Beatty, K.C., J.L.D., Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is also President of the Boy Scouts Association in Canada. This Campaign has the hearty support of every thinking Canadian citizen.

Spring Tonics

With variable temperatures at the commencement of Spring the need for a good tonic is felt. Breakdown in health or illness may be avoided by a good health-building tonic taken at the right time. Remember we stock only Standardized products. Make this your drug store.

EMPRESS DRUG CO., Ltd.

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THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

News!

100% WATER announces a new delicious blend of Ye Olde Label 100% 100%

Outstanding Quality • Low Price

Beware The Danger Spots

The inauguration throughout Canada of new social services, and the extension of social services already existing, are policies to which it is now clear all political parties in Parliament are definitely committed. Since the beginning of the present century there has been a steady growth, not only in Canada but in all countries in the number and scope of these services into a social character, and it is now evident that the people of this Dominion are in favor of more and still larger and comprehensive services of this character.

This development is in line with modern trends and the new conception that all the people are responsible for the welfare of each individual citizen. We refer to this as a new conception, yet it is as old as civilization itself. Man is his brother's keeper and if and when man fails to discharge that responsibility to his fellowmen, then the very civilization which protects him will collapse. So it is that the great majority of people will be found to welcome the introduction and enlargement of a national programme of social services.

There are, however, one or two danger spots in connection with such a programme which the Canadian people will be well advised to recognize at the outset. These services are designed to be helpful to us as individuals and as a nation; let us therefore beware that they do not actually prove harmful.

The first danger to avoid is, that in our enthusiasm and commendable desire to provide social services, and to establish them upon a generous scale, we do not overdo it, and embark upon programmes which may prove to be beyond the financial capacity of the Canadian people to maintain. Social services such as old age pensions, mother's allowances, unemployment insurance, free medical services, etc., will cost an enormous amount of money annually. Some of these services are already costing the Federal and Provincial Governments many millions of dollars, but present expenditures are undoubtedly small in comparison with the cost of proposals now being advanced.

Each and every one of these social services can be provided and made possible by just one method, and that is taxation. That is, the community as a whole must through the payment of taxes provide the money which will be distributed through one social service or another to the people who are in need of such service. If fifty million dollars are required for the payment of old age pensions throughout Canada, then taxes which will yield fifty million in revenue to the government must be imposed and paid by the people. There is no other way. This fact must be recognized, together with the further fact that there is a limit beyond which people cannot pay taxes, and any social or other service which depends upon government taxes beyond that limit will find itself in difficulty.

Once established, experience has proven that these social services grow very rapidly and that expenditures largely increase. This experience indicates a second danger spot. It is this: So long as individual man and woman are required to look out for themselves and plan for their future, they will, as a rule, work, exercise some degree of thrift, and save against sickness and old age. In a word, self preservation will be one of the guiding rules of their life. But once it becomes an accepted and established fact that people will be provided for whether they are at work or not, that the community will care for them and all their life if and when sick, and that the community will support them throughout their old age and bury them when they die, then there is grave danger that the incentive which is now the great driving force in our human nature will become less keen, weaker and gradually die.

One of the tragedies of this depression period is the loss of incentive and ambition by many people, and a willingness on their part to accept relief payments in lieu of effort and work on their part. This is a tendency on the part of some when offered employment to balance the offered wage against the established scale of relief payments, and to decide whether the wage plus work is any better than relief minus work.

So, in the development of all social services the greatest care must be exercised that for our desire to benefit and help our fellow citizens we do not set up systems which in actual operation will undermine their characters and prove actually harmful to them as individuals, and destructive of the morale and stamina of the race.

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Silver Jubilee Celebration

His Majesty To Broadcast A Message To The Empire

His Majesty will broadcast a message to his subjects the empire over on the evening of May 6, it was announced officially in London.

This is the principal day of the great silver jubilee celebrations of His Majesty's accession to the throne. It was on May 6 that His Majesty succeeded to the throne, and the celebration will continue to June 20, two days before the anniversary of his coronation at Westminster abbey.

While celebrations will be held throughout the empire, the principal events in which the king will participate are a grand review of the fleet at Spithead, a military review at Aldershot, and a review of the Royal Air Force at Middlewal airground on June 20. In between will be ceremonial processions covering all the London district.

On May 6, the actual anniversary, the king and queen will attend a great thanksgiving service at St. Paul's cathedral.

Planning Tunnel Under Straits Of Gibraltar

Spanish Government Has Idea To Link Europe With Africa

The Spanish government is considering a vast public works program to help the jobless, which contemplates an outlay of about \$135,800,000, the principal enterprise being the construction of a Gibraltar tunnel linking Europe with Africa.

The tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar is the subject of a special inquiry which has been in progress some time. It is contemplated that the subterranean route would be about 20 miles long and would plunge under the Mediterranean to the depth of 1,500 feet. Construction would be by means of a new type compressed-air caisson, permitting the excavation of the sea bottom to the depth of 1,000 feet.

Congress Demands Respect

Persons Laughing At Chilean Parliament Will Be Arrested

Laughing at the Chilean parliament is now a punishable offence. Chile's deputies were annoyed at the increasing fun which was being made of congress and their debates, and especially objected to remarks made by members of the public in the gallery and in the precincts of the parliament. At the request of the chamber of deputies, therefore, the premier has given instructions to the police to arrest any person who is heard to "take in vain the name of the honorable congress."

Champion Bricklayer

Philip Lancaster, 24-year-old foreman in a brickyard at Hull, England, lays claim to the title of being the world's champion bricklayer. He laid 3,000 bricks in four hours, a record, he says. In the first hour he laid 900, a little better than 15 a minute.

W. N. U. 2086.

Little Journeys In Science

COSMIC RAYS

(By Gordon H. Quest, M.A.)

Glass becomes negatively charged when rubbed with catkin, but positively charged when rubbed with silk. Also, a strip of celluloid becomes negatively charged when drawn between the fingers. In order to detect and measure the electric charges on any substance scientists have devised an instrument known as the electrocope. A simple type of electrocope consists of a bottle with a paraffin stopper, through which runs a piece of glass tubing. Pursed through the glass tube is a piece of brass or copper wire from which are suspended two strips of gold leaf. A ball made of tinfoil is attached to the other end of the wire and is, of course, outside the bottle just above the stopper. Whenever the ball is given either a negative or positive charge the leaves fly apart in proportion to the amount of the charge. A rubber comb rubbed on a cat becomes negatively charged, and if the comb is placed on the tinfoil ball some of this charge is imparted to the electrocope and the leaves will fly apart. Since the charge is negative, another negative charge will cause the leaves to spread still farther apart, whereas a positive charge will cause the leaves to fall together before again flying apart. In this way the kinds of charges may be determined. When even the best of electroscopes are charged it is observed that the gold leaves slowly come together again. This means that some electrically charged particles from the atmosphere are neutralizing the charges on the leaves. Scientists set out to discover what was causing this discharge of an electrocope and found that it was due to certain rays which came to the earth from outer space. They are called cosmic rays.

Many attempts have been made to stop the natural leak or discharge of an electrocope. These attempts have always failed despite the use of the most perfect insulators and the protection of the electrocope by lead shields, several feet in thickness. These experiments suggested that there exists an unusually penetrating radiation of feeble intensity.

Scientists have carried electroscopes to points near the two poles of the earth, at the equator, and at various other latitudes. Electroscopes and similar indicating and recording devices have been carried in sounding balloons to altitudes of over 20 miles, and have been carried to altitudes of 25,000 feet by airplanes in various localities and have been taken to high mountain peaks as well as to depths as great as 1,000 feet in lakes. All experiments show that the rays come from above the earth and so they have been called cosmic rays. Outstanding among the various investigators in this work are two American scientists, Millikan and Compton.



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New Gold Strike

Ancient Stronghold Found

Sensational Discovery On The North Shore Of Lake Athabasca

Three aeroplanes are busy freighting crews, diamond drill equipment and supplies to what is hailed as a sensational new gold strike at Beaver Lodge, on the north shore of Lake Athabasca.

Already there are more than 200 men at the camp, hastily constructed, and more stakers are on their way. Ten dog teams recently left Fort Chipewyan for the scene of the discovery.

All reports say that Beaver Lodge is the greatest gold discovery in Canada in many years.

Scientists have found "regulators" of animal growth. Tests on salamanders give a clue as to why cars do not grow as big as hands.

There may be splinters on the ladder of success, but you don't notice them until you slide down.

Viking Guards Did Not Allow Women In Garrison

A 1000-year-old Viking stronghold never visited by women is the discovery of Dr. Holger Arman, who has been excavating at Sweden's ancient capital, Birka. That the Viking guards forbade women to enter this garrison is inferred because no single scrap of a woman's ornaments or apparel has been found in the ruins. On the other hand, Dr. Arman has unearthed remains of the men's arrowheads and many knives and animal bones left from the meals of the guardsmen.

A meteor speeds through space at about eight to forty-five miles per second.

PATENTS

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Jim
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A Pure Genuine Vegetable Parchment
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Water Project Is Outlined For The Rehabilitation Of Large Drouth Areas In Western Canada

The formation, as a measure of protection against future drouth periods in the western provinces, of water districts with water available to the farmer for domestic and other uses, just as it is to the usual city householder, was suggested by T. C. Main, A.M.C.E., of Winnipeg, in a paper presented before the annual convention of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

Mr. Main's paper throughout dealt with the question of the conservation of water. This he considered as one of the three principal ways of assisting nature to rehabilitate the drouth area, the other two being, respectively, improved methods of cultivation and the planting of trees and hedges. The problem, he considered, was of more than local or provincial interest, as it is difficult to visualize a high degree of prosperity for Canada as a whole while the great agricultural area of western Canada is in its present serious condition.

He pointed out also that drouth is not only a local problem, but a national one. The country from the Rocky Mountains to Ontario, and from the International boundary to as far north as agricultural crops may go, "is a drouth area," that precipitation in general decreases from south to north, and that in the north, because of the greater distance from the south, the water is in greater danger than the south of becoming drier, once the tree growth is eliminated.

Although up to the present the average production of cereal products in Saskatchewan alone has been sufficient to furnish a population of 40,000 people with the necessities of their daily ration, it would seem that the population of the prairie regions, say south of the 49th parallel, may ultimately be limited by the amount of water that can be conserved rather than by the amount of food that can be produced.

A striking paradox in this land of plenty," he stated, "potentially one of the wealthiest countries in the world, is the present disparity between the amount of living as between urban and rural citizens. The standard of living on many farms is much too low, even in many respects than that of the peasantry of Europe. The latter at least enjoy a community life, social intercourse, the use of the advantages of trees, streams, lakes and natural or artificial beauty in many forms. These, for the most part are denied to the denizens of our western prairies."

"Living conditions could be greatly improved by conserving surface water, by forming artificial lakes, and by creating water districts to serve rural communities with that precious commodity in much the same way as urban communities are served."

A study of precipitation and runoff data indicated that irrigation on a large scale was out of the question. "It was suggested," stated the speaker, "that an ideal arrangement would be to provide water under pressure, say along each alternate track and south, or east and west, road at intervals, in a given water district. Water would be furnished first for domestic use in the home, then for use in the garden, and then for use in the barn and elsewhere for the use of stock; thirdly, water would be available for say an acre or two of grain, providing vegetables for home consumption and for sale, and roots for pigs, etc."

Fourthly, sufficient water should be made available for irrigating from 15 to 20 acres of hay per quarter section. When the market for wheat was poor, or in the event of a periodical drouth, they (the farmers) would still have their grain stock, a few head of stall-fed beef steers, some fat hogs, poultry, eggs, milk and cream to carry them through in the event of a drouth, and when such produce is difficult to dispose of at a profit, they would at least have enough to eat and so would not be a burden on other taxpayers for relief, as at present.

"The tragedy of the drouth area is not that farmers failed to produce large quantities of wheat, but that it was a godsend in disguise that they did not do so, as the world supply was apparently too great this year, and that it is that they had nothing to eat, chiefly due to lack of water for stock and for growing vegetables for themselves, and feed for their own families and poultry. Under the system proposed

above water would be available in the cities, towns and hamlets, as well as in the rural areas, and it is called water with which on the average 130 acres of water per annum for each section of land would supply the rural requirements."

A number of specific projects for the formation of water districts were discussed from the point of view of their possibilities and limitations. These were studied during the course of a reconnaissance trip made by the author for the Saskatchewan government a few years ago. They included one major project and a number of smaller ones. The major project related to the holding of about 100 feet of water on a dam across the South Saskatchewan river near Riverhead, providing power thereby to lift 1,000,000 acre-feet per annum into a reservoir in the Vermilion hills from whence it could be discharged to Moose Jaw, Regina, Weyburn and southward to the International boundary.

As a basis for the proper study of these projects, a comprehensive report on the geology and ground water resources of the prairie provinces should be prepared. Too little is known about these resources at present, and Mr. Main considered that engineers and others were wasting a great deal of money and effort in costly experiments trying to find satisfactory ground water.

In the projects outlined, of course, there was the inevitable question of cost. At this point, the speaker stated, "Seventy-five per cent. at least of the rural population of this vast area, with their horses and machines, have been practically idle for several months each summer for two or three years. If this power could have been utilized during the winter months, the speaker suggested, and many more, could have been completed, and each completed project would have added to the real wealth of the nation."

The Summerize Fox Ranch Discover Efficient Method For Control Of Parasites

A great deal of work has been done at the Experimental Fox Ranch, Summerize, P.E.I., of the Dominion Experimental Farm in order to find efficient methods for the control of external parasites, particularly fleas and earmites. It has been found that the best means of controlling external parasite infestation is to spray the kennels, nests, and all the woodwork of the pens with kerosene oil.

If this is done three times a year, there is little need of using either insect powders or earmitic solutions.

Further experiments work has been carried on to ascertain the time of year it is advisable to supplement the rations with vitamins A and D to counteract the vitamin condition and to produce a good growth of pups; also to obtain other information regarding the advisability of the addition of these vitamins to the ration. As the result of further experiments, new information has been obtained regarding the influence of protein content of rations on the development of pups. Experiments have been conducted to ascertain if dried meat, meat meal, and fish meal could replace fresh meats during the summer months, and work is in progress to determine the iodine requirements of silver foxes in captivity.

A Wonderful Garden Large Amount Of Work Being Done In Canberra, Australia

Canberra, Australia's budding official capital, is rapidly becoming one of the garden cities of the world. Two and three-quarter million trees and shrubs, forty miles of hedges, and 20,000 roses have now been planted. Every tree and flower has been planted like a piece of mosaic according to the plan conceived by Walter Burley Griffin, the Chicago architect, and the city is a masterpiece of landscape gardening layouts ever attempted.

Every season has its joys, and Christmas is distinguished by the one who remarks that he is not sending any Christmas cards this year, and then writes you a fifty-cent one after you have gratefully marked him off your list.

The Great Smokies, the highest mountains in the East, are about 300,000 years old in their present form.

"THERE'S A PICTURE FOR YOU!"



JOHN HULL (to British Postmaster-General: "A very welcome step forward, Sir Kingsley. The hope of you in the future!" (Though television is still only in the experimental stage, a practical service has been brought much nearer by the British committee which has just reported to the Postmaster-General, Sir Kingsley Wood.)

Coal Triumphs Over Oil Test Proves Its Day On Railways Is Not Over

Coal has staged a come-back. Just when a number of experts were predicting that its day was over on the railways, and that oil would be the fuel of the future, one of the British companies put an eleven-year-old engine to show that the coal-burning steam locomotive still had a kick in it.

Although this engine wasn't the most powerful on the British rails, it proved good enough to beat the most famous of the oil-fueled Diesel trains. It took four coaches from London to Leeds, 186 miles, in two hours 21 minutes. Over 150 miles its average speed was 77 miles an hour; at one point it went up to 100 miles an hour. The locomotive responsible for this remarkable feat is possibly the best known railway engine in the world, for it was the Flying Scotsman, which was exhibited at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. During its career it has run 653,000 miles—over 41,000 of them since its last repair.

A cheerful liar, a writer believes, is to be preferred to the absolutely truthful man who tells the truth that hurts.

The SNAPSHOT GUIDE IS YOUR LENS CLEAN?



With a clean lens, plus proper exposure, you should always get sharp, clear pictures such as the ones above.

The Guide has received a number of letters from fellow snapshoters complaining about smudgy looking pictures. They say they know their exposures are correct and develop them carefully with fresh, clean chemicals.

Granting that all this is true there's nothing to consider as your lens. It's clean! You have looked through dirty eye-glasses with probably a few finger prints on them. If you have it's a sure bet that you have experienced the difficulty of looking through smudgy window panes. Clean eye-glasses and clean windows give clear vision and similarly the camera cannot "see" as well if it's smudged (the lens) is cloudy and smudgy.

Cleaning a lens is a very simple thing. All you need is a soft, unscratched linen handkerchief and perhaps a pinch of pencil. If the lens is quite small, the handkerchief over the end of the shutter opening can be removed by turning to the left, which will allow you to work through the shutter opening for some time with the handkerchief over the end of the shutter opening. If the lens is quite small, the handkerchief over the end of the shutter opening can be removed by turning to the left, which will allow you to work through the shutter opening for some time with the handkerchief over the end of the shutter opening.

War Veterans Well Treated Says Canada Has Done Fairly Good Job In Caring For Ex-Soldiers

Brigadier-General Alex Ross of Yorkton, Sask., Dominion president of the Canadian Legion, told a service club at Ottawa that "Canada on the whole has done a fairly good job of caring for her ex-soldiers."

General Ross declared "what we need most today is a greater sense of responsibility. There should be less dependence on government assistance and more dependence on individual effort." He praised veterans of war of Australian veterans on behalf of children of soldiers who died during or after the war.

He said he would like to discourage the idea that Canada is seriously at fault in treatment of war veterans and added that at the recent biennial conference in Australia of the British Empire Service League he found no other part of the Empire had done more for its soldiers than Canada.

The barley acreage and production in Canada at present are at a relatively low level. In 1934 the area sown to barley amounted to 3,015,700 acres against an average of 4,778,000 acres for the years 1925-32.

Zoning For Fertilizer Needs For Cereal Production In The Three Prairie Provinces

Has Become Very Popular

Tomato Sales Show Remarkable Increase In Ten Years

The change in public opinion with regard to the fashions in food is well exemplified by the tomato. Not so many and not so large the tomato was an object of suspicion, to-day canned tomatoes and tomato products constituted the largest of Canada's canneries. Indeed, the story of the tomato is one of the tales of Canadian trade.

Ten years ago it was one of the least important of the food commodities sent abroad by Canada. In 1927 the export of Canadian canned tomatoes rose to what is now considered a mere 30,000 pounds. In 1934 nearly 10,000,000 pounds were exported to 18 different countries, 18 of which are British. The British Isles alone took 9,000,000 pounds, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia are the provinces in which the tomato is most popular. The tomato is of greatest importance. The total acreage is approximately 20,000 acres. A dependable canneries industry, even though this demand varies, is also of importance to those grown producing for the fresh vegetable market. The grower, therefore, as pointed out in the agriculture situation bulletin, issued early this year, is vitally interested in both the domestic and foreign demand for canned tomatoes and tomato products.

Glimpses After Life

"Dead" Man Is Revived After Oblivious Impressions Of The Next World

A "dead" man has returned to life and health with a very satisfying impression of the "next world." In England, John Puckering, a market gardener, was "restored to life" on the operating table at Arley, in Warwickshire. Doctors certify that he was "dead" for four and a half minutes. One of them managed his heart—more from a sense of duty than with any hope—and Puckering is now back at his work, and in apparently normal health.

The old gardener is sorry this surgery was required. "What I saw during my brief spell of death," he says, "has made me regret that I ever came back. I was surrounded by thousands of people, all apparently happy, and among them were three that I knew. They nodded and smiled, so I knew that I was overjoyed to see them."

"The grave has no terrors for me now. I realize that earthly life is sorrowful as it can be, just a training for something better and better."

Immediately after his revival, Puckering called his daughter, a nurse, and told her he had seen her mother who died a year ago.

Empire News Service

Plan To Secure Interchange Of News Within The Empire

Newspaper publishers of the Empire were invited by the fifth Imperial press conference at Cape Town to give early consideration to the establishment of co-operative news associations owned and controlled by the newspapers when a resolution proposed and seconded by members of the Canadian delegation was carried unanimously.

The resolution expressed the belief such co-operative news associations, modeled on The Canadian Press, would lead to an interchange of news within the empire.

It was moved by F. Norman Smith, of the New York Herald Tribune, chairman of the Canadian delegation and honorary president of The Canadian Press. Frank J. Burd, of the Vancouver Press, seconded the resolution. Support for the resolution came from delegates from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Singapore.

Trying To Grow Bananas

Growing bananas will be the effort of the New York Botanical Garden. The officials are finishing a cactus house and part of it is going to be devoted to banana plants so New Yorkers can see just what their banana splits come from. They're going to try to work in a couple of coconut palms, too.

Black bath towels are declared fashionable for this year. Some of the fashion designers must have been visiting a printing office.

A series of fertilizer trials, covering the grain producing portion of Manitoba, was undertaken during the years 1929, 1930, and 1931, the results of which suggest a zoning for fertilizer requirements of cereals when the "drilling-in" method is used on the Canadian prairies. The practice of stirring-in fertilizer with the seed, which has proved to be one of the most important contributions to cereal production in Western Canada, was introduced into the West in 1925 as "Scientific Agriculture." Prior to that, commercial fertilizers were applied by the broadcast method. In the fertilizer trials, which covered nine agricultural districts, in three major soils, the results were of three types of response were noted: (1) to phosphate; (2) to phosphate with smaller increases in nitrogen; (3) to the mixture of phosphate with a local tendency for potash to give increased yields.

The response to nitrogen decreased from north to south, whereas phosphate gave response throughout. Potash gave no significant response in any of the prairie soils. Where increases were secured from nitrogen alone, ammonium sulphate proved superior to sodium nitrate. The three types of response coincide with the results of the nitrogen and phosphate zoning for the fertilizer requirements of wheat in the northern prairie regions is indicated, namely: (a) phosphate in the southern belt; (b) phosphate with small amounts of nitrogen in the northern portions of the northern prairie; and (c) nitrogen and phosphate in the western belt with the addition of potash where required on local soils only.

Irish Must Talk Gaelic

Teaching Of English Banned Even In Infant Classes

President Eamon de Valera's government is trying on a "catch me young" policy in its latest efforts to make the Irish Free State a hundred per cent. Irish-speaking nation. In future, English is to be banned altogether as a teaching medium in infant classes in all national schools where Irish-speaking parents are Irish teachers. As a result, nearly every Irish youngster up to the age of nine will hear nothing but his own native language during school hours.

These measures to insure that "all God's children"—in the Free State—shall speak Irish, have only just become possible because until recently there were not enough teachers who could speak Irish themselves. More than 24,000 of the 14,000 school teachers in southern Ireland are now certified as being competent Irish speakers, and all those who have not yet acquired a working knowledge of Gaelic are being compelled, whatever their age, to attend special language courses during vacations. The Government of Ireland has just established a preparatory college for teachers, where nothing but Gaelic will be heard.

Grains Matured Quickly

Fine Wheat And Barley In Manitoba's Isolated Pockets

Isolated pockets in Manitoba, more readily associated with the north, are rapidly moving into the agricultural zone.

At Cormorant, north of The Pas, the wheat, last season, matured in 83 days. The crop weighed 69 pounds to the bushel and averaged 100 bushels to the acre.

Old barley also grown at this Hudson Bay railway point on the fringe of northern mining fields, yielded 103 bushels to the acre and weighed 49 pounds to the bushel.

Something To Know

Laps of tables and chairs soon dig into the kitchen linoleum and leave permanent marks. To prevent this, get from your neighborhood shoe repair man a few pieces of coarse sand, such as he used to renew worn down heels. Cut them "heels" for your furniture, tuck them on with headliner nails that will hold for a long time. There will be no more scarred floors. Heavy felt will do as well as the composition material, except for very heavy furniture.

Observations over an extended period indicate that this sparse pasturing for sheep increases the growth of the finer grades of wool while thick, lush grass increases the proportion of the coarser grades of wool.

Commons To Devote Time To Study Of New Reform Measures

Ottawa.—With only one more private members' day scheduled, the House of Commons will settle down to devote practically full time to government business, with considerable legislation will probably be introduced.

Two bills are on the order paper in the name of the prime minister for introduction at the first opportunity, one establishing an eight-hour day and 48-hour week in industry, and the other legislating for a statutory day of rest in seven. Both arise from conventions adopted by the international labor organization of the League of Nations, ratified by the House of Commons a week ago.

Introduction of these bills will leave a large volume of the government's reform program before the house. Already considerable progress has been made to unemployment insurance legislation, amendments to the Canadian Farm Loan Act designed to facilitate farm credits, and amendments to the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act. These are now in committee stage.

Committee will probably get down to work within a few days; particularly those which will study ways of amending the British North America Act, fisheries problem, national housing scheme and bills referred to the banking and commerce committee.

Abolition of private members' days so early in the session gave rise to fresh election rumors and in some quarters the idea of an election in late April was revived.

Flyers Finish Race

New Guinea Airmen Rather Late In Reaching Melbourne.—Just 116 days after they took off from Milne Bay in the English-to-Melbourne air derby, G. E. Hemsworth and R. Parer, New Guinea airmen, roared across the finish line here, Feb. 18, their belated arrival, nearly a month behind the scheduled time, a third of a year after the winners, was unheralded and unheeded.

The flyers took satisfaction, however, in the reflection that they had bettered one record—one they had set themselves. "We're a bit late," observed Parer, "but we've bettered our previous record by four months."

To Hold Health Parley
Ottawa.—Provincial ministers of health will be invited to confer with Hon. D. M. Sutherland, minister of pensions and national health, at convenient date, probably soon after Easter, when the provincial legislature have prorogued, it was learned.

May Run In East Kootenay
Ottawa.—It was understood generally here that Hon. H. H. Stevens, former minister of trade and commerce, would accept nomination for the next general election in East Kootenay, the seat he now represents in the House of Commons.

Labor Effort To Have British Commons Censured Meets With Defeat

London.—A determined labor effort to have the House of Commons censure Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's government for its unemployment relief policies went down to defeat after a long and sometimes bitter debate.

The vote, coming after charges and counter-charges had been hurled back and forth as the prime minister fought back stoutly at his adversaries, was 274 to 68.

Mr. MacDonald, striking out in reply to his critics in the Labor and Liberal opposition ranks, charged the labor party with "making political capital out of the unemployment problem."

Neville Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, wound up the debate by declaring the government has increased trade and would continue to do so by its own means.

"The increase in our exports is remarkable," he told the house. "There is no country in the world, unless it be Japan, which can show a similar increase."

Mr. MacDonald, first one to defend the government against a "ack from

Establishes Farm School

Forty English Children To Be Sent To School On Vancouver Island

Montreal.—Forty English children, aged seven to nine, will come to Canada in May to form the nucleus of the Fairbridge farm school on Vancouver Island, Major M. F. Trew stated here.

Major Trew will be the headmaster of the new school which is sponsored by the Child Immigration Society of Great Britain to train English boys and girls to enter farm life in Canada. He passed through Montreal en route back to England from British Columbia.

The society, he said, had bought 1,000 acres of land on Vancouver Island and building would commence shortly. Through private subscription and co-operation of the British government the children will be trained on the large farm-school of its kind ever attempted in Canada. It will be modelled after the Fairbridge farm school in Australia. Major Trew estimated when the school is in full operation 400 boys and girls will be in residence. They will be taken from English families and chosen by the London committee of the society. At the age of 10 they will be sent to farms in western Canada.

Major Trew returned again to private life.

He led the Progressive party a few years later, but in 1925 retired from politics.

In the cabinet shortly of 1929 when Sir Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King headed the Liberal administration, Mr. Crerar was summoned from private life and took the portfolio of railways.

Defeated in Brandon constituency in the general elections of 1930, Mr. Crerar retired again to private life.

For Churchill Constituency

Hon. T. A. Crerar Is Nominated As Liberal Candidate

The Pan, Man.—Hon. T. A. Crerar, former federal cabinet minister, was nominated Liberal candidate for Churchill constituency in the forthcoming federal election.

Nomination of Mr. Crerar came after a ballot with Dr. Daniel Baldwin, Benito, Man. Both Mr. Crerar and Dr. Baldwin spoke briefly before the vote was taken.

Mr. Crerar's first federal cabinet post was under Sir Robert Borden, prime minister of the Union government during the war-time years. He was minister of agriculture in the administration in 1917.

He led the Progressive party a few years later, but in 1925 retired from politics.

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Would Lead To Revolution

Withdrawal Of Relief Would Cause Trouble In Canada, Says Mayor

Vancouver.—Withdrawal of relief allowances by the Dominion government would lead to revolution in Canada, Mayor G. G. McGeer declared during a discussion of means to repair storm damage in Stanley park, Vancouver.

Proposals that the work be done by those on relief lists. Ald. W. Smith drew attention to the fact that the present relief agreement between British Columbia and the Dominion terminated March 31.

"And there is no certainty that the government will continue relief after that date," he added.

"If it doesn't, then there will be a revolution in Canada," said Mayor McGeer.

Honeymoon Tour

Prince George's Bride Has Slight Accident On Arrival In San Juan

San Juan, Puerto Rico.—The Duke and Duchess of Kent arrived at San Juan's airport from Port of Spain, Trinidad, in their honeymoon tour of the West Indies. A slight accident to the duchess marred the arrival.

While the British cruise Dragon, anchored a mile away, boomed a salute of 21 guns and flag-decked ships in the harbor whistled shrill welcomes, the royal newlyweds stepped down to be greeted by Governor Blanton Winslip. It was the first time they had touched United States territory in their tour.

Prince George's bride, the former Princess Marina of Greece, turned her ankle while stepping on a float at the airport from the amphibian plane but was not badly hurt.

Speed Reform Program

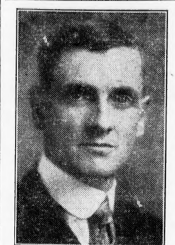
Ottawa.—Desire of the government to speed its reform program through parliament was seen in notice of motion by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett that the House of Commons should approve right of way for government business every Monday from February 18 till the end of the session. Monday ordinarily is private members' day.

CANADA'S FIRST SILVER DOLLAR



Here is a picture of the reverse side of Canada's first silver dollar, which will be ready for circulation on May 6th, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of King George. The design is a canoe laden with pelts, paddled by an Indian and a "voyageur," passing through a rocky inlet on which are two jack-pines. The word "Canada" is set above with northern lights, and below, the word "dollar" appears with the year "1935". The obverse side of the dollar will carry a crowned effigy of His Majesty, with the inscription, "God Save His Majesty, Anglo Regni XXV." The design was executed by Emanuel Hahn, R.C.A.

DR. W. V. LONGLEY



Director of Extension and Professor of Farm Economics at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, who has been elected president of the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Clubs Work, an organization with a total membership of 27,000 in 1,544 clubs throughout Canada.

Must Ease Tax Burden

W. Sanford Evans Sees Taxpayers Becoming Bankrupt

Winnipeg.—Decentralization of government in Canada had far exceeded the intentions of the fathers of confederation, declared W. Sanford Evans, Conservative leader, during debate on the house speech in the Manitoba legislature.

Multiplicity of taxes was making taxpayers bankrupt, said Mr. Evans. The man in danger of losing his home for inability to pay the tax was still paying a wage tax, he said. He urged some steps by the government to ease the burden of taxation on the lower paid wage earners.

Mr. Evans spoke after W. J. Westwood (Lib. Prog. Robin) and J. L. Christie (Lib. Prog. Cyprus) respectively had moved and seconded the adoption of the address. The debate was adjourned by S. J. Farmer, newly-named Independent Labor party leader.

Sees Japanese Menace

California Represents Says Japan Army Reserves Are On Pacific Coast

Washington.—Representative John Dockweiler, California Democrat, told the house of representatives military committee that 25,000 trained Japanese army reserves in the Pacific coast state stood ready to take up arms. Packed into Los Angeles harbor, he added, were 150 Japanese fishing boats with a cruising range of thousands of miles.

"At least they appear to be fishing boats," he said significantly. But the chairman stopped him when he said that such testimony should be given in secret session. But Dockweiler replied he intended to make the same assertions on the house floor.

Demand For Percherons

Calgary.—The great demand for purebred Percheron horses in Alberta which has existed for some time has lately taken all records in the history of the Percheron Club, according to Hardy E. Salter, secretary of the club. Farmers from all parts of the province have been buying Percherons at prices \$150 to \$200 higher than last year.

National Thank-Offering On The Occasion Of King's Silver Jubilee

Desire For Reconciliation

Thomas Says Real Peace Desired Between Britain And Free State

London.—J. H. Thomas, Dominion secretary, expressed a "sincere and genuine desire for reconciliation and real peace" between Great Britain and the Irish Free State. At the same time he said: "The two questions sanctity of agreements and membership in the British commonwealth of nations, are any settlement must be fundamental to any settlement of the Irish difficulty."

Addressing the Constitutional club, Thomas said he had no intention of going into the political differences of the past. An overwhelming majority of the British people, he believed, sincerely desired reconciliation and real peace.

Geographically the Free State was so situated that Britain was the market upon which it had to depend, he said.

The question of whether or not the Free State desired to remain in the empire tended to disturb existing relations between the two countries, said the Dominion's secretary. If Ireland made clear she desired to remain in the empire and to play her part in it, "then how happy we would all be in this year." (The king's jubilee celebrations take place in May.)

State dignitaries, however, will be held at Buckingham Palace on May 9 and May 20. Next to these functions probably the most representative of the jubilee will be the king's jubilee assembly on May 22 for a reception and ball by the lord mayor at the Guildhall. On such occasions the king invariably turns a blind eye to the question of economy. His entertainments cost the ratepayers nothing, being paid from the corporation's income and property revenues.

The presence of the king and queen will make the occasion historic. No record exists of the sovereign and his consort attending a ball at the Guildhall in person.

Imperial Press Conference

Reception Tendered By Former Premier Of South Rhodesia

Bulawayo, South Africa.—Delegates to the imperial conference arrived in Bulawayo from Kimberley, Sir Herbert Stanley, governor of Southern Rhodesia, accompanied by Lady Stanley, made a special trip from Salisbury, the capital to greet them.

They met the governor and other officials at a reception tendered by H. H. Moffat, former premier of Southern Rhodesia and a neighbor of David Livingstone, the noted explorer. The delegates were entertained at a banquet at night.

Ease Economic War

Irish Free State Makes Representations To Britain

Dublin.—A step in the direction of easing the economic "war" between the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State was revealed when President Eamon de Valera announced in a radio broadcast that the Irish had been acquainted with the Irish belief that in view of the recent coal and cattle commodity exchange, there was a good case for further negotiations.

Mass Buying Commission Reveals Distressing Facts As To Wage Conditions

Ottawa.—Compilation of a report, which is expected to be voluminous, both in discussion of evidence and recommendations, occupied members of the royal commission on mass buying in Sunday clothes before the report is ready.

"We are only at the first section," declared Chairman W. W. Kennedy.

Whether the House of Commons will receive the report through Hon. R. B. Hanson, minister of trade and commerce, in its completed form of sections is engaging the commission's attention. It is not unlikely that to facilitate the government's progress in the commission, certain bills the latter practice will be adopted. The first section is understood to deal with labor.

In this connection, evidence adduced before both the parliamentary committee and the royal commission was overwhelming in its disclosure of distressing conditions prevailing in certain trades, particularly those in which women workers predominate.

It is anticipated the commission will urge closer check on these industries government to ensure proper observance of the minimum wage laws and recommend uniformity in these enactments. Also, the commission contemplates recommending establishment of minimum wage laws for male workers, coupling this with maximum working hours.

On mass buying the commission has taken a different situation. It is understood some commissioners are not entirely convinced mass buying itself is an evil.

The report it is understood will be critical of labor policies of many chain store companies, declaring that in certain cases charging high prices to the consumer for the same goods is a consideration of the commission.

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Becoming Lost Art

Conversation Is Declining In Busy Rush Of Modern Life.
An interesting comment was made in an interview in New York recently by Suzanne Silvercray, a woman, daughter of a former Supreme Court Justice of Belgium, and a clever sculptress. Mrs. Silvercray, now the wife of a socially prominent resident of the United States, is a native of America (a country she admires) with other countries and commented that Americans might well study the art of living from the Old World.

"I never hear any conversation here," she said. "Everything is games, games, games."
"I think the trouble is that children are not trained right. In Europe they are taught along with their earliest manners that they must learn to give of themselves. They are brought to the drawing room when their parents' friends are there and made to show interest in others—an intelligent interest. This does away with self-consciousness and makes for unselfishness and a pleasant social contact."

That people in general may well take such remarks concerning conversation home to themselves is approving the opinion of Prof. Andre Morize of the Universities of Bordeaux and Harvard. Prof. Morize, recently in Ottawa, commented, in an address on the passing of the "ancient and delightful art of conversation." Stand-ups and buffed luncheons were one result of this loss. Stating that this art reached its highest perfection in England and France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when delicate political situations tended to make people carefully diplomatic, Prof. Morize deplored the present decline of good conversation. The elements of which he defined as originality, freshness of spirit, humor and a fair for making oneself interesting to others.

There is food for thought in such comment. The New World has many advantages, many great qualities, but it can benefit by paying in its busy rush to study some of the traditions and graces of a former day.

Million Wins Debate

Argued That Record Flights Still Serve Useful Purpose.
An audience composed entirely of women engineers assembled to James Molloy the verdict in a debate against his wife Anna, who proposed that "record-breaking flights no longer serve any useful purpose."

The Women's Engineering Society of London, England, followed closely the arguments of the Molloys, who singly and together have done more record-breaking flying than any two other British pilots.

Mrs. Molloy declared the "record-breaking era" had ended with the silence to Australia, and that there were no longer useful because the pioneer work of aviation was largely over and that anyway pilots were unable to continue to fly in the same degree of public interest.

"Transatlantic flights have been so much publicized that, given the weather reports, any one could well follow the full story of a flight before the take-off," she said. "What good would it do to reduce the time of flight and to reduce the time of flight to Australia by a few hours?"

Purely experimental flying should be continued and financed by companies, she said.

Mr. Molloy contented himself largely to the possibilities of transatlantic flying, which he said he intended to attempt himself if he found a worthy backer.

Canada's Home Market

It is calculated that in recent years the domestic market has absorbed approximately 85 per cent. of Canadian farm produce. The home market has come to be almost the sole outlet for animal products, with the exception of bacon, where there are three products only, namely, wheat, apples and cheese, of which more than 50 per cent. of production is exported.

After March 1935, cattle and meat imports into the British Isles will be regulated under terms to be arranged with the principal supplying countries, both Empire and foreign. Canadian bacon, however, is recorded in annual quota of 250,000 pounds until 1937. Less than one-half of the quota was filled in 1934.

Workers of houses, automobiles, and other transport articles may be made from treacle, a syrup obtained from refining sugar. The material can be blown, molded or extruded just like glass.

WILL THE ANTARCTIC BE THE RESORT OF THE FUTURE?



According to the prediction of Sir Douglas Mawson, noted British explorer, the Antarctic is to be the resort of the future. He sees in the vast area in the South great possibilities as a holiday center both in Summer and in Winter, and also believes it may become an important point for trade. Sir Douglas sees the most beneficial coming out of the South Pole region under British control because "it is obvious that united control under British inter-imperial administration is most certain to procure the ultimate benefit to the territory. Contiguous British dominions have already claimed a considerable portion of the land area, and rightly so, for not only has Great Britain played a leading part in their discovery but her proximate lands are better in a position to administer their control and development." Sir Mawson considers the Antarctic as a Winter sports ground would be a thrill to Australians and also for summer pleasure cruises in modern liners through the ice packs.

When Trees Are Leafless

Only Time Form And Symmetry Can Really Be Seen

It is not true, as some are wont to say at this time of year, that a leafless, sleeping tree is sad and unbecomingly. Why, if it isn't until the leaves have fallen and the last twig is bare that the shape of trees is evident to us, the form and symmetry of them, the intricate filigree of design. To be sure, a tree is to be preferred when wearing leaves, and is most fondly held when first they part forth. Something also may be said for the autumnal attire. But a tree on a hill at sunset, a cold crimson sundown, with never a leaf to bless it, is strangely beautiful. There it stands, armed against the candid and revealing west, and the plan of it is for one evident to the eye.

One stops to stare at a tree, so seen, and to reflect that one never really knew that tree before, and it familiarly observed for years. So that is why now is a compact hardness when the red squirrels are barking joyously! And that is why the cottonwood is a loveliness of slender silver grace in the summer wind, when there are quail calling from the clover. Design and harmony. And a sureness like the flow of a song. Harmony and design in its intricacy that gives assurance of the plan in that revealed contour and detail against a evening sky.

What do you see? A leafless tree that sleeps at the crest of the hill? It is an oak, you will say, near to its century, and beautiful in its age, time and summer. It was there when the land was cleared long ago, and they left it for reasons apparent. It is leafless now no doubt. Look again!—Christian Science Monitor.

Hardly Worth The Risk

Reckless Drivers Who Speed Save Very Little Time

Test conducted at Hamilton, Ontario, shows the difference between driving recklessly and driving safely across the city, a distance of seven miles, saves only one minute. Hardly worth it. For the sake of 60 seconds—if that's their motive—giddy motorists will endanger the lives and limbs of others. Their own aren't so valuable. Yet the average reckless driver who hurries his way through traffic and around corners on two wheels isn't going anywhere in the first place. *Border Cities Star.*

More package bees were imported into Canada in 1934 than formerly. In spite of 60 per cent. increase in prices over the previous year. Many of these bees, however, were to replace losses from the previous winter, and their purchase indicates that more interest is being taken generally in honey production, although the crop of honey had been light.

A chemical process has been invented in Norway to keep fish fresh for a month.

It is almost impossible for a man of character to do inferior work.

Has Its Compensations

But Many People Have No Use For Winter

Winter is the proverbial season of bad weather but it offers few days which are wholly bad. True, there are storms which impede and afflict those who have business to transact, which seem to seep into the bones, there are hours and hours on end of dull, aching cold. But, curiously, the fun and the gains from the cold civilization the less unpleasant those manifestations of weather seem to be. That means they are worst of all in the cities, not nearly so bad in the towns, and not bad at all in the open country.

The landscape gleams under dull winter skies wet with cold rain or fog. The fields are brown, tawny red or yellow, varied by the luminous gray and white borders and long stone walls. Underfoot the ground is matted with wet grass and leaves, or stiffened with sparkling frost. In the distance the sun is shining, and the fields are blue and white, pale and unkind in a winter calm which is unlike any other; or, when the gales come, it is all motion, blowing and flying into white foam against a background of blue sky.

Those who do not like winter are, obviously, those who do not see enough of it in its own element. He who has work to do on the land finds his means of keeping warm; he works with the outdoors and the outdoors works with him. The real winter, beyond the streets and the houses, is strengthening and not weakening. It is the winter of the woods, of the blustering and abashed, always alive no matter how dead it may appear from afar. Because this is a season for which there is no use—indeed, for which there is no place—in the artificial arrangements of mankind, we should not condemn it utterly. It is a blessing that more than can be said of many of our own, carefully nurtured improvements.—*The Vineyard Gazette.*

"By Hook Or Crook"

Origin Of Familiar Phrase Has Never Been Explained

Various explanations of the origin of the phrase "by hook or crook" have been suggested, but the simplest and probably the best, is that formerly poor people were allowed to collect firewood in the woods of a neighborly man, but for personal use and for sale, and they often carried a hook or a crook with which to bring down withered and rotten boughs.

A much more far-fetched explanation is that the phrase implies "foully, like a thief," or "righteously, like a bishop," the hook being the instrument used by footpads to lay hold of unwary travellers and the crook being the bishop's crozier. It has even been claimed that the phrase is found in use by Thomas Rymer, a writer of the time, that it was the Great Fire of London, in 1666, which originated the phrase, that Hook and Crook (or Croke) were a firm of lawyers, famed as assessors and valuers, who did much legal work arising therefrom.

Not Modernly Folly

Very High Heels Were Worn Many Years Ago

High heels are not a modern folly; fashions on shoes reached the unusual height of four inches among the elaborate costumes in the middle of the eighteenth century, says the Boston Transcript. They became so impractical and narrow that they were facetiously called "spindles." The American Colonies followed closely the styles of Europe, and in an account of the wedding of Isaac Collins and Rachel Budd, of Philadelphia, in May, 1771, the bride is described as wearing "fine brocade shoes with very high heels, not larger at the sole than a gold dollar, and sharply pointed at the toes."

Much sunshine and a fair amount of rainfall during the summer of 1934 undoubtedly provided proper conditions for a bountiful storage of sap in the maple trees. It remains for suitable conditions of frosty nights and mild days during the sugaring season to provide an abundant crop in 1935.

Ontario produced about four-tenths of the Canadian commercial strawberry crop in 1934; British Columbia, three-tenths; Quebec, two-tenths, and New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia combined, one-tenth.

A seal grapple near Givern, Scotland, is so tame that it can be handled like a kitten.

Amber is a fossil resin, exuded from coniferous trees now extinct.

Solve Farm Problems

Illustration Stations Are Proving Of Great Importance

The two hundred and seven Illustration Stations at present in operation throughout Canada are connecting links between the farm problems of outlying districts and the centrally located Dominion Experimental Farms. Thirteen of these stations are operating in Prince Edward Island, twenty in Nova Scotia, nineteen in New Brunswick, fifty-two in Quebec, seventeen in Ontario, fifteen in Manitoba, thirty in Saskatchewan, twenty-two in Alberta, and nineteen in British Columbia. The stations located on privately owned farms and are carried on co-operatively with the progressive owners who have not only a personal but a community interest in agricultural betterment. As fact-finding and community organizations in the solving of farm problems and in the advancement of practical farming, the stations have proved of immense value in the dissemination of agricultural knowledge, and it is possible a field day is being held during the growing season. According to the annual report of The Dominion Ministry of Agriculture just published, 145 such field days were held during the previous summer on the various Illustration Stations and 14,600 persons were present to view and discuss the work with the supervisor and other Experimental Farm representatives present.

Horse Dodges Cowboys

Leader Of Saskatchewan's Wild Herd Is Very Elusive

In a black stallion and corral the only surviving herd of wild horses in southern Saskatchewan.

King of the open range around Wood Mountain, this stallion, named Band of 23 horses and continues to dodge cowboys bent on his capture.

The wild horse band is believed to be the last herd in northern Montana, border range country. The herd roams the hills of the Wood Mountain country of Saskatchewan and has been seen in northern Montana.

The herd and its black leader were hunted on several occasions during 1934 by northern Montana cowboys. To December the herd was sighted along the Canadian border. But the horses remain particularly elusive. Two years ago, a sorely tested hunter, the old-timer John Bunch, was the leader of a fairly large band of wild horses, that at times came to the county south of Yellow Bunch and ranged west to the Wood Mountain.

Hunting parties were organized to kill this stallion and corral the mares, but until the stallion disappeared, no success attended the efforts of the cowboys and ranchers of the south. The stallion's elusiveness has made him a legend, and he has remained so until death.

From this bunch of horses some were captured but have ever entered a stampede ring.

Flyer And Engineer

Jimmy Doolittle Considered Leading Aviator Of United States

Who is America's leading aviator? According to the profession it is Charles Lindbergh, Amelia Earhart, a Wiley Post or Clyde Pangborn. It is an unostentatious flyer by the name of Jimmy Doolittle.

He is not only a flyer. He is an aeronautical engineer with a degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has built planes, constructed motors.

He really started as an army flyer. In 1917, when he was in the flying corps, he was in the line of the first aviation history. He was the first man to perfect fog flying. He goes over a plane, studies how much strain it can stand, then takes it up in the air and proves it. Aviation picked Jimmy Doolittle as its best pilot back in 1930. Available since a pioneer. Again it picks the same man—who is still leading the field in aviation development—New York Post.

Buy Cotton Fabrics

In 1934 Canada purchased from Great Britain twice as many yards of cotton fabrics as were purchased in 1930. The 1934 purchases equaled the combined purchases made from Great Britain and the United States in 1933. The Canadian market is now supplied from Empire sources. These British figures are revealed in the United Kingdom Trade and Navigation Report for 1934 just out.

Italy has a campaign to spread employment during the winter.

FANCFUL FABLES



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Thursday, Mar. 14th, 1935

Mr. and Mrs. R. Kunst are on the sick list this week suffering with "flu."

Miss M. Flock, matron of the Empress Cottage Hospital, was a visitor with friends at Buffalo, this week.

Mrs. Joe Matz who has been enjoying a lengthy visit with her parents and relatives in Wisconsin, arrived back here on Saturday.

A dance is to be held in the theatre on Monday night, March 18th. This will be in the form of a St. Patrick's Hard Time dance and is sponsored by social organizers.

"Joey," son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Anderson, swallowed a pin, Tuesday night, and had to receive medical attention.

The regular meeting of the W.M.S. will meet at the home of Mrs. Kelley on Wednesday, March 20th, at 3 p.m. The Free-bytal report will be given by Mrs. F. A. McRae.

Cas. Hawtin and Leach, who had been at Regina, attending the Convention of the Association of Rural Municipalities, were in town on Monday night.

Measles, C. Sargent, H. Blott, Gibson and Kennedy, of Leam, Sask., were visitors on Friday, and carried against some of the local aggregations.

R. M. of Mantario No. 262

Minutes of meeting, March 1st, 1935. A. M. and J. O. M. in the hall, 10 a.m.

Minutes previous meeting confirmed; monthly statement ordered filed. Secretary produced bond in \$500.00, for inspection of Reeve.

Correspondence and accounts considered in committee of the whole.

Accts., P. P. & S., Empress Express, 5.80; Alaska News, 8.00; Sect. Treas., postage, 10.50; Mantario phone, 2.43.

Sec. Treas., application for feed oats, \$1; O.N.R., do., feed oats, \$1; Sec. Treas., Vital Statistics, \$1; H. Hendricks, office

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fuel, 0.00; G. Hamilton, roads, Div. 2, \$8.00; Sect. Treas., mileage relief, 9.50; W. J. Cochran, do., 1.75.

Hospitalization, Alaska, 44.10; Estom, 28.00; Montgometry, That the above be paid.

Leach-That account of S. G. Southerman, Victoria Hospital be paid.

The question was raised as to whether this was covered by the Bylaw. The answer was in the negative. Motion lost.

Dahl-That Gopher poison be included in Agricultural Re-Establishment Bylaw, to be a direct charge on the Municipal treasury.

Hawtin-That applicants for seed and supplies be advised that it will be necessary to fill up further application forms at the office owing to the Mortgage Companies having the first right to deal with same, and that a circular letter be printed and sent to each applicant.

Edwards-That school estimates be passed, Byre S.D.; Ranchview S.D.; Glen Almond, S.D.; Montario S.D.; Lloyd George S.D.; Grangeville S.D.; Wainfleet S.D.; Tressley S.D.; Langham S.D.; That those of Mayfield and Aluske be referred back.

Hawtin-That a bylaw be prepared, introduced and given three readings at this meeting by unanimous consent for the distribution of seed and supplies, \$16.100.

Arnold-That this council endorse the message of sympathy wired by the Reeve to Mrs. Parker of Estom, on hearing of the death of Mr. A. A. Parker, the Assessor for the Municipality.

Montgometry-That balance due the late A. A. Parker, \$356 be paid, and that the cheque be made payable to Mrs. V. Parker, sole beneficiary and executrix, after notarial copy of the will has been submitted for inspection.

Francis-That Court of Revision be held in May for the Department be asked for order to cover postponement.

Arnold-That loan of \$500.00 be authorized at 6 p.c. on security of current arrears and taxes.

Dahl-That Cn. Hawtin attend the Convention instead of the Reeve.

Arnold-That in case a special meeting be necessary in connection with seed and feed etc., before April 1st, we hereby waive notice of meeting and

same be called by the Secretary.

Dahl-That Cn. Hawtin and Edwards, at Cuthbert, Friends, at Montario Leach and Montgometry at Empress and the Secretary at Eyre be a committee to arrange for the grinding feed grain.

Diect Relief and Seed and Feed applications were dealt with in committee after the Council meeting.

Council adjourned at 11 p.m.
Sect. Treas.,
U. Evans Sargent.



Rhinitis
One of the most common and, consequently, best known ailments of mankind is, acute rhinitis or cold in the head. Unfortunately, the lining membrane of the nose may suffer not only from acute inflammation, rhinitis, but also from a chronic inflammatory state which is generally known as chronic nasal catarrh.

During the course of a cold in the head, the blood vessels of the nasal mucous membrane are swollen and the glands pour out an excessive secretion. Upon recovery, all this subsides and the interior of the nose returns to its normal state. If, however, one cold follows upon another so that there is no time for recovery between attacks, the lining membrane of the nose, with its blood vessels and glands, becomes permanently altered. It is obvious that the proper care of colds prevents catarrh.

The normal healthy mucous membrane of the nose is bathed in fluid which is so thin and watery that as it flows back into the throat it is unconsciously swallowed with the saliva. In catarrh, the fluid is changed into a sticky substance which either remains in the nose until it is blown out, or else accumulates in the back of the throat until it is coughed out; hence the constant "hawking" of the victim of catarrh.

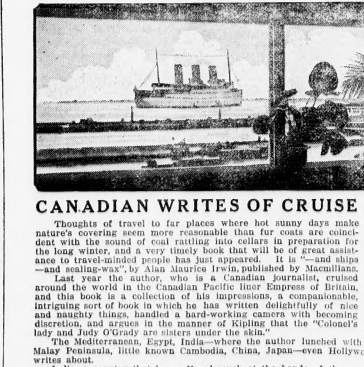
There are other factors which predispose to the development of catarrh, such as the inhalation of dust and irritating vapours associated with certain occupations; alcoholism, or other conditions which obstruct the nose, such as a defect in structure.

Germs which have been coughed or sneezed out are liable to be breathed in by another person. The flushing of the nose with the normal secretion washes these germs along so rapidly that they have not sufficient time to multiply and set up trouble. The reverse is true with the altered sticky secretions of nasal catarrh which hold the germs instead of washing them along, thus providing the opportunity for the germs to grow, which they do very rapidly.

Other symptoms are distressing, such as inability to breathe through the nose at night, interference with taste, and of fensiveness of the breath. I cannot be overlooked that in inflammation tends to spread so that sinuses and ears may become involved.

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CANADIAN WRITES OF CRUISE

Thoughts of travel to far places where hot sunny days make nature's covering seem more reasonable than fur coats are consistent with the sound of cool rattling into cellars in preparation for the long winter, and a very timely book that will be of great assistance to travel-minded people has just appeared. It is "—and ships—and sailing-wax," by Alan Maurice Irwin, published by Macmillan. Last year the author, who is a Canadian journalist, cruised around the world in the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain, and this book is a collection of his impressions, a companionable, intriguing sort of book in which he has written delightfully of rice and manly things, handed a hard-working camera with becoming discretion, and argues in the manner of Kipling that the "Colonial" lady and Judy O'Grady are sisters under the skin.



CANADIAN WRITES OF CRUISE

India, a country that has suffered much at the hands of those whose trade is written, except for some rather rakish debauching; tropic nights and tropical seas come in for some rather amusing descriptions. Simple, honest adventures amongst the stars, honeycombed with the amusing knowledge that the women of this modern Eden are very interested in ships—and other alien things.

The first step in treatment is to correct any defect in the structure of the nose, and to remove any obstruction, such as adenoids, or other growth. Much comfort can be gained and many complications avoided through keeping the nose clear by the use of a spray (not a douche) of properly prepared soft solution. Every case requires medical care to determine and correct the underlying cause.

Tax the Monopolies

Monopolistic industries must be taxed into submission, said the Rev. Charles Coughlin in one of his radio broadcasts. We need a broadened tax base founded on ownership of wealth and capacity to pay.

In the next twenty years the monopoly of industrial power and industrial wealth increases in the same proportion as it increased between 1909 and 1929, by 1970 we would see in the United States that 300 concerns owned all the industrial activity and practically all the national wealth. There should be a graduated tax imposed upon industrial profits.

The application of this principle for practical purposes implies us to support legislation which will tax monopolistic industries into submission for the two-fold purpose: First, to secure tax money for the maintenance of government, and second, to provide fair competition and thus protect small industry from being forced out of business.

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